# The People's Korea

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## DPRK Leader Stresses Need for New Int'l Economic Order as Maldivian Leader Visits Korea

On Aug. 29, talks were held in Pyongyang between President Kim Il Sung and his Maldivian counterpart. Talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung on Aug. 28 stressed the need to establish a new international economic order through South-South cooperation.

He said, "The developing countries should accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order only by effecting South-South cooperation among themselves."

This came in a speech he made at a banquet in honor of a government delegation of Maldives led by President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom.

In the Aug. 28 banquet speech, the DPRK President said, ". . . the developing countries cannot and must not expect that the developed Western industrial powers will make them a present of a new international economic order."

"We deem it necessary that to realize South-South cooperation successfully under the present circumstances, even those several countries which are interested in this matter should take the lead in taking practical measures one by one to strengthen economic and technical exchange and cooperation by joint efforts," stressed the Korean leader.

A government delegation of the Republic of Maldives led by President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom arrived in Pyongyang on Aug. 28 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

On August 28, the DPRK Chief Executive arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

The following day, talks were held in Pyongyang between the DPRK President and the Maldivian counterpart.

The KCNA said the talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

In the banquet speech, President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom supported the efforts made by the Korean people for national reunification.

He said, "The Maldives has always supported the national integrity of the Korean people and we will continue to back every effort made towards the realization of the wishes of the Korean people for the peaceful and independent reunification of their soil."

The delegation left Pyongyang on Aug. 30.

## Editorial

## 35th Birthday of DPRK

The Korean people led by the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung and dear leader Secretary Kim Jong Il celebrate the 35th birthday of their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As they meet the historic anniversary day, all the people renew their firm resolve to make their fatherland more powerful and prosperous and realize the greatest national desire--the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The founding of the DPRK was a great historic event in the development of the Korean revolution and in the life of the Korean people. With the birth of the DPRK, the Korean people became genuine masters of the state and society and mighty and dignified people on one can dare to touch.

It provided the Korean people with a powerful weapon for the revolution and construction and enabled them to appear proudly on the international arena under the banner of an independent and sovereign state.

President Kim Il Sung stated as follows:

"The Government of the Republic has led the masses of the people to push forward the revolution and construction vigorously and thus established the most advanced socialist system in this land where had prevailed exploitation and oppression, and turned our once poor and backward country into an independent socialist state with its solid independent national economy, brilliant national culture and great defence power."

Thirty-five years since its founding the DPRK has traversed a road of difficult struggle and glorious victory and accomplished immortal exploits for the country and the people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

Having surmounted hard trials and won a historic victory in the 3-year Fatherland Liberation War (the Korean War), the Korean people were confronted with a pressing need to rapidly rehabilitate the devastated national economy and normalize the living conditions of the impoverished people.

All the working people, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, successfully carried out the Three-Year Plan drawn up by the DPRK Government soon after the war, and completed industrialization in a short span of 14 years.

Through the struggle to equip the whole society with the Juche idea, the people in all walks of life strengthened political unity and demonstrated th superiority of the socialist system.

The farming population, upholding the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" by the President himself, made great efforts for scientific and modernized farming.

As a result, grain production in the DPRK has been steadily on the rise in spite of continued unfavourable weather conditions.

With the development of the national economy, the living standard of the people has been remarkably improved.

Now, the whole population is making strenuous efforts to attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction which were proposed at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1980.

Marvellous changes taking place in the DPRK are unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

Thirty-eight years have passed since our country was liberated from the Japanese colonial yoke, but our country is still divided into two.

The reunification of the divided peninsula is the greatest national desire.

The two-Korea policy sought by the United States and its clients is responsible for the failure of the Korean people to achieve their country's reunification.

A dangerous situation has been created on the Korean Peninsula because of U.S. war policies toward that part of Asia.

The United States has already deployed a great number of nuclear weapons and warheads in south Korea.

Every year, the Americans and south Koreans stage a joint military exercise code-named "Team Spirit".

The United States seeks active cooperation from Japan in the event of military operations in Korea. The American and Japanese defense authorities began a joint study to prepare a war in the Far East, including the Korean Peninsula.

A U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance is in the making.

The United States instigated south Korea to host the 70th IPU Conference in Seoul. Their aim in the planned IPU conference is clear. They want to use the conference as a propaganda forum for their two-Korea policy and international recognition of the Chon Du Hwan military dictatorship as "an independent sovereign regime."

The peace-loving forces all over the world never want a war in Korea. A conflict in Korea will inevitably develop into a world war, a nuclear war.

It is quite natural that they should oppose any U.S. military provocative action in Korea.

The struggle of the Korean people for national reunification and construction is winning world-wide support.

The Korean people will vigorously fight, as they did in the past, so in the future, too, for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, strengthening their solidarity with the revolutionary, peace-loving peoples all over the world.

## Pyongyang on Japan's Defence White Paper

Pyongyang Aug. 31 branded the Japanese authorities' "defence white paper" for 1983 as a "white paper" of aggression veiled with "defence."

A commentary of Rodong Sinmun said that this white paper worked out under the slogan of Japan's "defence" and through with a preach of the reinforcement of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and the increase of its combat capacity.

The armed forces of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces", in fact, far surpass the scope of "defence", it declares that the continued arms buildup of Japan is their aggressive reinforcement solely for increasing the capacity of forestalling strike at other countries.

The Japanese authorities assert that the "Self-Defence Forces" should "take an effective joint action" with the U.S. forces in case of the outbreak of a war and, for this purpose, "the Japan-U.S. joint military exercises should be strengthened." This brings into bolder relief the aggressive aim of the "defence white paper." The military policy pursued by the Nakasone cabinet now is, to all intents and purposes, one for overseas expansion and aggression, not for "defence." At the request of the U.S., it decided to control waters within 1,000 miles from Japan proper and block international straits by military force and vowed to take actions against an attack on U.S. warships, regarding it as an attack on Japan.

The aggressive substance of the "white paper" finds concentric manifestation in its call for the "maintenance" of the "Japan-U.S. security system" and the enhancement of its "capacity."

By asserting this, the Japanese authorities actually vowed to push Japan deeper into the Asian strategy and execute it jointly with them.

The "white paper", both in view of its content and Japan's realities today, is an aggressive "white paper" for the rearmament and overseas expansion of Japan under the veil of "defence."

This indicates that the road chosen by Japan is a road of aggression and war, not of "peace" and "security."

### Madagascar, Uganda Won't Attend IPU Conf. in Seoul

Mr. Didier Patsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, in a Aug. 25 message to his Korean counterpart declared that his country opposes the holding of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul. (See related articles on page 7)

Meanwhile, a letter clarifying the stand of Uganda not to attend the Seoul conference came from Mr. Francis Butagira, Speaker of the National Assembly of Uganda, to the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

Calling the decision to hold a IPU conference in Seoul "illegal," the letter said," . . . Uganda decided not to attend the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentry Union slated in Seoul. Accordingly, I inform you of our official stand."

# Brief History of 35-Yr. -Old DPRK

**The DPRK greeted its 35th birthday on Sep. 9. Follows a brief account of the history of the DPRK.**

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## BIRTH OF JUCHE KOREA

### *Road for New Korea to Take*

Korea was liberated on Aug. 15, 1945, from the Japanese colonial rule after a 15-year anti-Japanese armed struggle led by President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung returned triumphantly home amid the enthusiastic welcome of the people.

He clearly showed the liberated Korean people the road to follow. He first proposed the building of the Party, the state and the armed forces as immediate major tasks.

On October 10, 1945, the inaugural Party Congress was held in Pyongyang, where the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea was formed and the Party's foundation was declared. Hence the birth of the revolutionary Party, which carried forward the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and was guided by the Juche idea.

In August 1946 the newly founded Communist Party, in line with the President's policy of forming a united party of the working masses, merged with another party of working people to found the Workers' Party of North Korea. In June 1949 the Workers' Parties of north and south Korea merged to develop into the Workers' Party of Korea.

While founding the Party and rallying broad sections of masses around it, the question of a people's power was solved on the basis of the unique line of a people's revolutionary government.

The old ruling machine of Japanese colonialism was destroyed and people's committees all over the country was organized and on this basis, established the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, a new type of government, on February 8, 1946.

President Kim Il Sung was elected Chairman of the PPCNK.

### *Democratic Reforms*

Anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic reforms were an inevitable requirement of socio-economic development in Korea.

Democratic reforms took place in all spheres of social life in north Korea. They included, among others, the agrarian reform, the nationalization of major industries, the democratic protection of labour, the equality of sexes, and the democratization of the judicial.

On March 5, 1946, the "Law on Agrarian Reform in North Korea" was promulgated.

Through the agrarian reform more than one million *chongbo* of land was confiscated and distributed free of charge to some 720,000 peasant households. This was a solution of the peasant and agricultural question in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The policy for the nationalization of industries was concretized, which was expounded in the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF (the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland formed in 1936), in conformity with the new historical conditions after liberation. On August 10, 1946, he announced the "Law on Nationalization of Industries, Transport, Communications, Banks and so on", and saw to it that all the factories, mines, power stations, railways, communications, banks, commercial and cultural establishments, which had been owned by the Japanese and the comprador capitalists, were confiscated and nationalized without compensation.

As a result of the nationalization of key industries, more than 1,000 industrial establishments or over 90 per cent of all the industries, came under the possession of the state or the entire people.

Along with the reforms of ownership, a number of democratic reforms were introduced, including the Labour Law (enforced on June 24, 1946) to provide the working people with democratic freedom and rights and the Law on Sex Equality (enforced on July 30, 1946) aiming at the social emancipation of women.

Various steps were also taken to democratize the judicial system, education and culture.

With a series of democratic laws and measures for ensuring democratic freedoms and rights for the working people introduced, outdated relationship disappeared in all spheres of social life in north Korea and new democratic social relations were established.

On February 8, 1948 the Korean People's Revolutionary Army developed into the Korean People's Army.

### *Foundation of Democratic People's Republic of Korea*

In February 1947, based on the first democratic election held in north Korea, the People's Committee of North Korea was established. This was the first institution of the dictatorship of the proletariat in north Korea.

President Kim Il Sung was elected Chairman of the PCNK.

The PCNK strove to carry out the tasks of the period of gradual transition to socialism and develop the national economy in a planned way.

The President called a conference of leaders of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea in June 1948 and advanced a policy of founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea without delay.

On August 25, 1948, in line with the above policy, the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly was held in all parts of north and south Korea amid high enthusiasm and excitement of the whole nation.

In north Korea 99.97 per cent of all the voters took part in the election; and in south Korea 77.52 per cent of electorate participated in it in the teeth of harsh reactionary repression. As a result, 572 candidates from different parts of the north and south Korean people were elected.

With the results of the north-south general election, the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly was held in Pyongyang in September 1948.

At the session Kim Il Sung was elected Premier of the Cabinet, Head of State, of the DPRK. On September 9, 1948 the foundation of the DPRK was declared.

With the foundation of the DPRK, the Korean people became genuine masters of the state and society and a mighty and dignified nation whom no one dares to flout. The birth of the Republic enabled them to have a powerful weapon for the revolution and construction and proudly enter the international arena holding high the banner of a sovereign and independent state.

Drawing on the successes splendidly attained in the fulfilment of the 1947 and 1948 national economic plans, the Korean people basically fulfilled the Two-Year National Economic Plan for 1949-50 in the first half of 1950, so that great progress was made in laying foundations for the country's independent national economy.

President Kim Il Sung and young leader Mr. Kim Jong Il leading the revolution and construction of Korea.

The Korean people completed the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the Republic and entered the period of transition to socialism.

## FATHERLAND LIBERATION WAR

The Government of the Republic stepped up the revolution and construction in the northern half, while exerting every effort for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

But the US pursued from the first days of its occupation of south Korea the policies of military aggression and colonial enslavement and made frantic preparations for war to destroy the people's democratic system in the northern half of the Republic and conquer the whole of Korea.

The US had already finished mapping out its plan for the invasion of the northern half of the Republic in 1949 and they had instigated the south Korean authorities to carry on armed intrusions along the 38th parallel. In 1949 alone, they made 2,617 armed intrusions into the northern half of the Republic.

Under this elaborated, premeditated plan the US instigated the Syngman Rheeites to unleash the war of aggression against the DPRK on June 25, 1950.

On June 25 an emergency meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet was called and took decisive countermeasures to crush the enemy in order to tide over the grave situation prevailing in the country. The People's Army and the Security Forces rose up as one man in a sacred war to defend the freedom and independence of the country. Thus started the Korean people's Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the US and its stooges.

The armistice negotiators started on July 10, 1951. The US put On July 27, 1953 the three-year Fatherland Liberation War terminated in historic victory for the Korean people.

During the three years of war the US lost 1,567,128 men, including more than 405,000 of its own armed forces, and an enormous amount of combat equipment and war supplies, including 12,224 aircraft and 564 warships of different types, 3,255 tanks and armoured vehicles, 7,695 guns of different types and 925,152 small arms and squandered 165,000 million dollars of war funds.

The loss of manpower and war equipment suffered by the US in the three-year-long Korean war was nearly 2.3 times greater than it had suffered in the four years of the Pacific war during the Second World War. The war in Korea utterly crushed the myth of the "mightiness" of the U.S.

## LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF SOCIALISM

### *Rising Up out of Debris*

The US had dropped an average of 18 bombs on every square kilometre of the northern half of the Republic, reducing Pyongyang and other towns and villages to ashes. Industry, agriculture, railway transport and all other spheres of the national economy as well as all the educational, cultural and public health establishments were destroyed. The people lost nearly all their dwelling houses and household goods and badly needed food and clothing.

In accordance with the basic line of economic construction, the Government of the Republic worked out the Three-Year Plan for Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy (1954-56), its basic task being to recover the prewar level in all spheres of the national economy and organized and mobilized the entire people in the struggle to fulfil it.

The postwar Three-Year Plan was fulfilled in two years and eight months and overfulfilled by 22 per cent by the end of 1956. During the plan period more than 280 large and medium enterprises were rehabilitated and expanded on a new technical basis, and more than 80 ones built anew, equipped with modern facilities. In 1956 the output of grain and other farm produce also surpassed the prewar level.

With the fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan for Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy, the war wounds were healed and the foundation of an independent national economy

(Continued on page 3)

# Brief History of DPRK

(Continued from page 2)

was laid in the main. Korea entered a period of technological modernization from a period of rehabilitation.

### *Establishment of Socialist System*

After the war the Korean people, while rebuilding the devastated national economy, conducted an all-out struggle for the socialist transformation of old production relations in town and country.

At the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in April 1956 a new fighting programme of the Five-Year Plan to complete the foundations of socialism was put forward. Agricultural cooperativization was completed towards the end of August 1958.

The socialist transformation of individual handicrafts and capitalist trade and manufacture progressed rapidly and was completed in August 1958 simultaneously with agricultural cooperativization.

As a result, the socialist relations of production held an undivided sway in town and country and a progressive socialist system free from exploitation and oppression was firmly established in the northern half of the Republic.

### *Chollima Movement*

At the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee the President advanced a militant slogan **"Let's produce more, practise economy, and overfulfil the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule!"** Soon after he visited the workers at the Kangson Steel Plant and kindled the flames of the Chollima Movement for them.

Amid the flames of the Chollima Movement, the Korean workers initiated a "let-one-machine-tool-make-machine-tools movement" as an all-people movement and produced more than 13,000 machine tools over and above the yearly plan in 1959. They built more than 1,000 local industry factories in only a few months in 1958. Meanwhile, an all-people movement for a great transformation of nature was carried out in half a year in 1959 to irrigate nearly 380,000 *chongbo* of paddy and non-paddy fields. Industrial production grew at a high rate of 36.6 per cent on an annual average.

The Five-Year Plan which envisaged a 2.6 fold increase in the gross industrial output value was carried out in only two and a half years and overfulfilled in four years on all indices of products. In the period from 1957 to 1960 the gross industrial output value increased 3.5 times and grain production by 32 per cent in 1960 as against 1956. Town and country were built more magnificently and beautifully.

## ALL-OUT SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

At the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in September 1961 the historic victory won in laying the foundations of socialism was summed up and was put forward — the Seven-Year Plan the major task of which was to carry out a comprehensive technological reconstruction and the cultural revolution and to make radical improvements in the people's living conditions by relying on the triumphant socialist system.

During the Seven-Year Plan the Korean people had to carry out socialist industrialization, equip all branches of the national economy with modern technology, and decisively raise the material and cultural standards of the people, so as to attain a high peak of socialism.

### *Socialist Rural Theses*

In February 1964 at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Party Central Committee the President made public, *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country.*

The whole country was criss-crossed with a network of irrigation and a perfect system of irrigation was set up to bring high and stable harvests without fail. In 1969 the task of electrification of the countryside was carried out successfully and giant strides were made in both mechanization and chemicalization. In conformity with the policy set forth in the theses the system of the agricultural tax in kind was completely abolished over a period of three years (1964-1966) so that the peasants were freed once and for all from the burden of taxes. Capital and housing construction was carried out on a large scale in rural areas with government funds. During the period of ten years since the publication of the rural theses modern houses were built at state expense for more than 560,000 families in the countryside.

### *Economic Construction Coupled with Build-up of Defences*

In 1962 the US created the Caribbean crisis against the Republic of Cuba and then manoeuvred more openly for aggression in Asia. Particularly, in south Korea the US made preparations for another war and made more provocations to invade the northern half of the Republic.

At the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Party Central Committee in December 1962, a new strategic line of carrying out economic construction simultaneously with the building up of defences was proposed. At the Party Conference in October 1966, this strategic line was defined as the Party's immutable line and tasks to implement it more thoroughly was advanced.

The Seven-Year Plan was extended for three years.

In 1967, a large amount of funds, manpower and materials had to be spent on the building of defences but the gross industrial output value increased by 17 per cent compared with the previous year and, in spite of the greatest flood damage that had ever visited this country, the grain production attained a 16 per cent increase.

Great progress was made in the building of the nation's defences, too.

### *Socialist Industrialization*

Amid a new great revolutionary upswing in carrying out the line of building the economy and defences simultaneously the Seven-Year Plan was successfully fulfilled in 1970 and the historic task of socialist industrialization was carried out.

During the Seven-Year Plan industry developed very quickly and independent modern industries were created.

In the same period, though a considerable effort was directed to the building of defence, industrial output increased at a rapid pace — by 12.8 per cent on an annual average. During the whole period of industrialization (1957-1970) it grew 19.1 per cent a year on an average. Thus the gross industrial output value in 1970 was 11.6 times that in 1956 — 13.3 times higher in the means of production and 9.3 times in consumer goods. Now the industry was able to produce in only 12 days the same amount of goods as it had produced in the whole pre-liberation year of 1944.

The heavy industry developed into a perfect one with its own powerful machine-building industry at its core and became strengthened more than ever before. Especially, the machine-building industry was capable of making 6,000-ton presses, heavy-duty trucks, large tractors, large excavators, large bulldozers, electric and diesel engines, large ships and large-sized machines as well as precision machines.

As industry developed and expanded rapidly, its share in the total industrial and agricultural output value rose from 34 per cent in 1956 to 74 per cent in 1969. The share of industry in the national income from industrial and agricultural production increased from 25 to 65 per cent in the same period.

Furthermore, in the per-capita output of major manufactured goods, an important index to a nation's economic growth and level of industrial development caught up with the advanced industrial countries and surpassed them in some items.

All fields of the national economy were firmly based on modern technology. Particularly, the technological reorganization of agriculture was effected with success and every branch of agricultural production developed speedily.

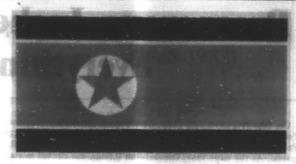
The important trunk lines were switched over to electric traction. As a result, railway electrification was finished in the main.

With the brilliant fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialization, Korea, formerly a colonial agrarian state far removed from modern technological civilization, turned into a socialist industrial state with modern industry and advanced agriculture. Thus the difficult and complex task of industrialization — which had taken the capitalist countries a full century or even a few centuries — was creditably accomplished in the DPRK in only 14 years.

### *Banner of Three Revolutions*

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in November 1970 made clear was the necessity of more vigorously push-

Emblem of the DPRK



Flag of the DPRK

A part of Changgang Street, Pyongyang

**The ruined Pyongyang , which was destroyed by the U.S. air-raids during the Korean War**

ing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolution to consolidate the socialist system and achieve the complete victory of socialism and pointed to the bright prospect of the Six-Year Plan.

In only a year more than 30,000 machine tools, were turned out, far above the figure envisaged at the end of the Six-Year Plan. This opened up a decisive phase in the implementation of the Six-Year Plan. Meanwhile, a vigorous struggle was waged to effect the comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation and automation of production processes in all spheres of the national economy and rationally improve the organization of production. Industrial output was boosted to such an extent that two years' quota under the Six-Year Plan was produced ahead of schedule.

Likewise, the cultural revolution made a big headway, which was shown among others by the commencement of universal 11-year compulsory education.

In order to step up the three revolutions more powerfully, the President initiated the three-revolution team movement, and in February 1973, took such a radical step that three-revolution teams were formed with politically and professionally competent Party nuclei and young intellectuals and sent to different domains of the national economy.

From 1975 onward, while the three revolutions were being accelerated with success, the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement started under the revolutionary slogan of "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!", the slogan which was put up by Mr. Kim Jong Il.

### *Great Socialist Construction*

In February 1974 at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee revolutionary line for making a great upswing in socialist construction was proposed.

In 1974, under the leadership of Mr. Kim Jong Il, the Korean people fought a "70-day battle" and made stunning achievements in socialist construction, thus creating a new Chollima speed, "70-day battle speed".

In 1971-76 industrial production increased at a high average annual rate of 16.3 per cent, surpassing the speed of increase envisaged at the beginning. The gross industrial output value in 1976 was 2.5 times that in 1970.

Basing on the achievements made in carrying out the Six-Year Plan Korea embarked upon the implementation of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984), a new perspective plan for a higher stage of development.

# Prosperous Juche Korea: Man Is Master of Everything, People Are Most Precious

On Sep. 9, 1948, the First Congress of the historic Supreme People's Assembly proclaimed the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and adopted the Constitution of the Republic. At the same time, General Kim Il Sung was elected as state leader.

Today, Korean people are living happily under the advanced socialist system in which all people study and receive medical care free of charge and in which there is no tax.

At present, the DPRK has diplomatic relations with over 100 countries, under an active foreign policy followed by the Workers' Party of Korea. It holds its unshakable position among the nonaligned countries and in the Third World and is trusted fully by many countries.

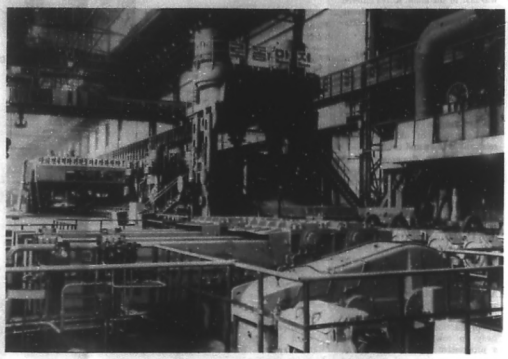
Ten years ago, the DPRK had diplomatic relations with only 47 countries. This will be enough to show how remarkable the advance of the DPRK into the international community of nations has been.

In Korea, there are potential resources which have already been developed to build an independent national economy. Particularly, it abounds in mineral resources.

Though the economies of major capitalist countries recorded a zero or minus growth, last year, the industry of Korea grew rapidly, chalking up a 16.8 percent growth rate. In agricultural production, it produced 9.5 million tons of grain, the highest ever in the DPRK.

The DPRK pays special attention to education and does all it can to develop education. It has been implementing a completely free 11-year compulsory education system since 1975. Therefore, they say that "children are kings" in the DPRK.

Here are some photos showing some aspects of the development of the DPRK:



**Kim Chaek Iron Works: Large furnaces and straight-line sintering ovens and up-to-date coke ovens and equipment for preliminary iron-ore processing are installed here. Entering the 1980s an energetic drive was launched to hit the 15 million ton target of steel, one of the 1980's ten long-range goals of socialist construction in the DPRK.**

**A girl dancing in an extracurricular activity in the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace: Everyone can enjoy the free universal 11-year compulsory education system in the DPRK. In their extracurricular activities, they are trained to develop their special interest to their hearts' content.**

**Herbicides are sprayed by plane: The country's irrigation and electrification programs were successfully carried out ten years ago, and today the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture are nearing completion.**

## *My First Trip to Korea: "Man-First Principle" Runs Through Country*

*By Mr. Kita Katsumi, Journalist*

Dear Mr. M.,

I am writing to you soon after my first trip to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as I would like to tell you about the country while my impressions of the country are fresh.

### "No Queuing"

When I asked you about the image of the DPRK before I left for Korea, you answered me that was "an inaccessible closed country," "a poor country" and "dictatorship and deification." These may be the average image of the country Japanese have, because we have hardly any information on the DPRK.

During my short 8-day stay in Korea, I saw Korea with "vinegary eyes" as a journalist, and I got a different image. First of all, I found that the DPRK was not poor. Korean people are well fed, well clothed and well housed. Especially, the country is provided with sufficient housing and feeding. I had an impression that Koreans were fashionable people, because their clothes were colorful. There were no shopping queues which are always associated with socialist countries. As we Japanese knew well from pictures, there were many modern apartments in Pyongyang. I also saw such apartments for young people being built in many farm villages, too.

I called at Mr. S's apartment in Pyongyang City. Mr. S was a section chief in a power plant, and his wife also had a job. They earned 215 *won* a month. (One *won* is approximately 0.6$) The five-member family with two boys and a girl lived in an apartment with three rooms, a kitchen and a bath room. The sitting room was decorated with flowers, and goldfish were swimming in a basin. There were a home-produced electric freezer and a propane gas range in the kitchen. There was a pedal-driven sewing machine in the daughter's room. Heating was by *ondol* (a central hot-water supply system was provided.) Every house is managed by the government, and they pay only two percent of their income for housing. Last year, they bought a color television with savings. In Korea, they have color TV programs, but a color television set is a luxury for them because its price is over 600 *won*. But all taxes have been done away with since nine years ago. Education and medical care are also free. His wife said that even if they spent 70 *won* a month for food, they had plenty of money to spare.

There is no tax, and government purchases one kilogram of rice for 60 *chon* (One *chon* is approximately 0.6 cent.) and sells it to consumers for 8 *chon* for the development of agriculture. This may be proof that the state-run industrial sector is well managed. At the base of this policy there are the concepts of equality of living and self-reliance. It can be said that the standard of living is similar to that of Japan in the later half of the 1950s. But a point worthy of special mention is the fact that all people are on this same level, even if there is some difference. There are not rich people nor slums. There is no gap between cities and farm villages. Goods in the shop of a collective farm are the same as these in a department store in Pyongyang. Because farm villages are rather treated better than cities, there is no problem that farmers lose interest in production, a problem which is found in other socialist countries. On the contrary, the DPRK exports rice. The Korean Government follows thoroughly the policy that they make everything that can be made in its own country, and import only special goods. Korean people will use pedal-driven sewing machines until motor-driven sewing machine can be made easily in their own country. But there is no home which can not buy a sewing machine. Escalators are imported, but elevators are home-made because they are necessary for high-rise apartment houses.

There are two types of countries. Countries where there are no place –like mansions or no run-down wooden apartments and where people work without anxiety about medical or educational expenses, and other countries where there are affluent supplies of private cars and color television sets, but where there are people sleeping in underpasses without homes or jobs. We'd better ponder on which are richer and which poorer.

### "Idea Pulsating with Life"

Then, why do all people work so hard in Korea? You may doubt that there may be idle people, who would say "if all is the same, it is meaningless to work hard." But this is not the case. I thought about this from every point of view. After all, I gather that the Juche idea—"One for all, all for one"—is thoroughly accepted in Korea. People may say,

**(Continued on page 5)**

# *Juche Idea Is Evidently in Operation*

***By Dr. S. N. Srivastava, Prof. of Economics, Christ Church College, Kanpur University, India***

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has left a deep and everlasting impression upon my mind.

The country has a glorious and heroic past. Its people fought against two imperialist powers under the dynamic leadership of their great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and emerged victorious. These victories indicate people's dedication towards their country and absolute faith in their leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who had aroused a sense of purpose and a spirit of dedication in them. It was this spirit of dedication and resolve and absolute faith in their great leader which helped them rebuild Pyongyang as it is today in less than three decades after it had been completely destroyed by American bombing during the war. Pyongyang, today, is rated as one of the most beautiful cities of the world with magnificent towering buildings, wide and clean roads, efficient systems of transport and communication, posh shopping centres and a very elegant lighting system so that Pyongyang by night wears the looks of a fairy land.

The monumental structures in Pyongyang were completed in a very short time.

This reflects the deep resolve of the Koreans to build up their country into a mighty nation in the shortest period of time.

The Korean Revolution Museum, the Grand People's Study House, the Arch of Triumph, the Tower of Juche Idea, to mention only a few, symbolize the Korean people's zeal, enthusiasm and dedication to purpose under the untiring supervision and direction of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. Besides their architectural beauty and tasteful interior decoration with an air of elegance, these monumental buildings house rich cultural heritage of Korea. The Grand People's Study House, with a capacity of 30 million volumes and over 600 rooms available for use, is by far the biggest library in Asia.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has written great numbers of works. Most of them have been translated into various foreign languages. I was certainly astonished not only by the huge literature that the great leader has produced despite his involvement in leading his countrymen to the war against the US imperialists and then carrying the burden of reconstruction, development and administration, but also by the quality of his literature. I could vividly see the clarity of his thought and command over style and language. I was certainly greatly influenced by his intellectual wisdom, his ideas and thoughts.

It is heartening to note that the great leader and the dear leader have also taken care of recreational facilities for the people of Korea. The Mangyongdae Fun Fair, the Ice Rink, the Mansudae Art Theatre and the Circus are some of the important places of recreation where people can relax and enjoy to their heart's content.

But perhaps more important contribution of the great leader and the dear leader is to be found in providing not only all the necessities of life to their people but also comforts to a certain degree. Now, every Korean has a house or an apartment to live, adequate clothing and enough food to consume.

Korea has long been introducing the universal 11-year compulsory education. Children are disciplined and are aroused to the need of social service.

The destiny of a country is determined by the quality of its children who are to succeed the revolutionary cause. And, I have no doubt that from amongst the present generation of children, Korea will produce a number of worthy men to carry forward the revolution.

The country has made commendable strides towards agricultural and industrial development. The agricultural production is increasing every year through their well-organized system of cooperative farming. It is noteworthy that the grain production in 1982 was 9.5 million tons.

In the countryside there are cooperative farms which own their own laboratories to perform various kinds of experiments and soil testings, agricultural colleges to impart necessary education and training centres where the farmers are imparted technical know-how and given necessary lessons and information relating to cultivation.

The country has extensive deposits of underground resources. Even presently, the country is producing vast amounts of steel and cement most of which is consumed in the massive construction work that is going on throughout the country in order to provide still better living accommodation to each and every person.

The country is producing its own transformers and generators which are employed for the generation of both hydro-electricity and thermal power.

I must admit and emphasize that both in the agricultural and industrial sectors of the country's economy the Juche idea is evidently in operation. The word "unemployment" seems to be unknown in Korea for every man and woman has been provided with work according to his or her ability and skill. They are working hard and building up their nation.

The Juche idea propounded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung has been embodied in all fields of the revolution and construction and Korea is already experiencing its operational validity. I have all my praises for the Juche idea and salutations to the great leader President Kim Il Sung who propounded the idea and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who interpreted and promoted the idea.

In the end, I would like to put on record an important observation which I made during my stay in the DPRK. Wherever I went and whomsoever I met I found a strong desire and a resolute will for the reunification of Korea. My impression is that with so much awakening and determination in the people of the DPRK and such a dynamic leadership as of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the day is not very far when Korea will be reunified and the long-cherished desire of the Koreans will be fulfilled.

**(Continued from Page 4)**

"I told you so! That is because the dictatorial authority imposes the idea on the people." But it seemed to me that the unity of the idea in that country is different from that which might be the case if President Kim Il Sung were deified and people were led by his authority. In a word, the "man-first principle" runs through the country and all people are "carrying out the revolution every day." In other words, I think this is because all people participate in the construction work autonomously.

There are a lot of towering buildings in the capitals of many developing countries. Most of them are foreign-owned hotels or government buildings. But high-rise buildings in Pyongyang City are all apartment houses for the people. I had to be careful to see the fact that the monumental structures, which are referred to as proof to the deification of President Kim Il Sung, were built after apartment houses had been built. To give priority to apartment houses than to hotels shows the "man-first principle" of the country. Since this principle is upheld, President Kim Il Sung is never isolated from the masses or never deified.

### "Finding New Neighbor"

We can't know such things if we don't go and see the country. Why? Because that country is closed to Japan. It will take a lot of time still to settle this problem because there are no diplomatic relations between Japan and the DPRK. Until then, I think it is our duty to provide as much information as possible on the country somehow or other.

You may think everything is reseate in the country, but I don't think that its future is not a paved way, in view of the present international situation. There are not a few difficulties to overcome. But the DPRK will solve them independently and gradually. This is essential for the peace of Asia, and Japan must help her as much as possible. Through this tour, I feel that I find a new, respected neighbor, though its ideology and political system differ from ours.

# Major Dates in DPRK's History (1948-1983)

**1930–1945**

For more than fifteen years the General Kim Il Sung organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle for the country's freedom and independence, overthrew the colonial rule of Japanese colonialism and accomplished a historic task in national liberation.

**Feb. 8, 1946**

The Provisional People's Committee of North Korea is established.

**Feb. 20–22, 1947**

The People's Committee of North Korea, a first government under a proletarian dictatorship is formed.

**Sep. 1948**

The First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly is held in Pyongyang.

At the session President Kim Il Sung was elected Premier of the Cabinet, head of state, of the DPRK.

**Sep. 9, 1948**

Foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**Jun. 30, 1949**

Merger of North and South Korean Workers' Parties.

**Jun. 25, 1950**

Armed invasion by U.S. imperialism and its puppets the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique against the northern half of the Republic. Commencement of the great Fatherland Liberation War.

**1953**

Enforcement of the system of universal free medical care.

**Jul. 27, 1953**

The great victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War.

***Apr. 23–29, 1956***

The Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) is held.

**Aug. 1, 1956**

The execution of universal compulsory elementary school education.

**Apr. 8, 1957**

Remittance of the first instalment of educational aid funds and stipends to Japan for the democratic, national education.

**Aug. 1958**

A great victory for the original policy of the cooperativization; the completion of the agricultural transformation of private trade and industry.

**Sep. 11–18, 1961**

The Fourth Congress of the WPK is held.

**Nov. 22, 1967**

Election of Deputies to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly is held.

**Aug. 25, 1969**

Foundation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea.

**Nov. 2–13, 1970**

The Fifth Congress of the WPK, a congress for the great victory for socialist industrialization is held.

**Nov. 13, 1970**

President Kim Il Sung elected as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK.

**Jul. 4, 1972**

Elucidation of the three-point principle of independence, peace and national unity as a national common programme of unification.

Announcement of the North-South Joint Statement.

**Dec. 25–28, 1972**

The First Congress of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly is held.

President Kim Il Sung is elected as President of the DPRK.

**Dec. 27, 1972**

The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK is published.

**Apr. 9, 1973**

Proclamation of the law on enforcing universal compulsory ten-year higher-secondary education and compulsory one-year pre-school education.

**Jun. 23, 1973**

Elucidation of the Five-Point Programme of Korea's reunification.

**Mar. 21, 1974**

Proclamation of the law on eliminating completely a taxation system.

**Apr. 29, 1977**

Proclamation of the Land Law of the DPRK (the enforcement in Jan. 1, 1977).

**Dec. 15–17, 1977**

The First Congress of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly is held in the presence of President Kim Il Sung as President of the DPRK (Dec. 15).

**Oct. 10–14, 1980**

*The historic Sixth Congress of* the WPK is held. President Kim Il Sung puts forward the unification proposal that the country should be reunified by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government.

**Oct. 14, 1980**

The First Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee is held.

President Kim Il Sung is elected as the General Secretary of the CC of the WPK.

**Aug. 26–31, 1981**

The Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production is held in Pyongyang.

**Mar. 25, 26 and 31, 1982**

A national seminar on the Juche idea is held in Pyongyang.

**May 12–14, 1982**

The 7th Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries held its meeting in Pyongyang.

**Jul. 2–6, 1983**

The World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace is held in Pyongyang.

**A view of Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK.**

# Presidential Views on Major International Issues

**President Kim Il Sung, so far this year, has received heads of state from over 10 countries. At banquets in honor of foreign top leaders, the President made speeches expressing his views on major international issues. Here are excerpts from speeches he made at these banquets:**

## New Delhi Non-Aligned Summit Conference

*"The Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference powerfully demonstrated once more the united might of the non-aligned movement, a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time, and greatly contributed to upholding its fundamental principles and unique characteristics and to developing and strengthening this movement.*

*"The summit conference adopted effective measures to oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defend world peace and security in the tense situation prevailing in different parts of the world, guarantee chajusong (independence) of non-aligned countries and establish a new fair international economic order through South-South cooperation."* – At a banquet in honor of Mr. Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, President and Head of State of the People's Republic of the Congo, March 12 –

## Nicaragua

*"The Nicaraguan people are valiantly fighting against the armed interventionist moves of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, rallied closely around the Sandinist National Liberation Front under the militant slogan "Let Us Defend the People's Government and the Sandinist Revolution". They will emerge victorious in their just cause without fail. History shows the truth that even a small country, if all its people unite and fight staunchly, can repel any aggressor and defend their national independence and sovereignty.*

*"It is a noble international duty for all the anti-imperialist independent forces to defend the Nicaraguan revolution at present."* – At a banquet in honor of Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, March 18 –

## U.S. War Moves around World

*"Today the U.S. imperialists are making frantic efforts to provoke a new war in Korea and other parts of Northeast Asia.*

*"The 'Team Spirit 83' joint military exercises, the largest one of its kind in history, which the U.S. imperialists are having in south Korea while hurrying up the formation of a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and the south Korean puppets, are a very dangerous military provocation pushing the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war.*

*"The U.S. imperialists are increasing tensions and disturbing peace and security in different parts of the Middle East, Southern Africa and Europe, too.*

*"The developments in the international arena patently show that U.S. imperialism is the chieftain of aggression and war and the very author who is worsening the international tension and harassing peace".* – At a banquet in honor of Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, March 18 –

## Ways to Prevent Global War

*"Only when the new-emerging countries support each other and closely cooperate in firm unity, will they be able to frustrate all manoeuvres of aggression and interference of the imperialists and their stooges and successfully build a new independent society.*

*"Today the non-aligned movement and the united force of the new-emerging countries represent a powerful motive force which dynamically propels the struggle of the world progressive peoples to safeguard national independence and achieve the country's independent development.*

*"The present situation urgently demands that the non-aligned countries and the revolutionary peoples all over the world should further strengthen their revolutionary unity and militant solidarity to check and frustrate imperialist aggression and war policy."* – At a banquet in honor of Mr. France Albert Rene, President of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and President of the Republic of Seychelles, April 24 –

*"The present international situation which is becoming complicated and tense day by day demands that the non-aligned countries, the Third World countries firmly unite politically, closely cooperate with each other economically and technically and wage a more resolute common struggle to frustrate the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war, splitting and alienation."* – At a banquet in honor of Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and President-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, May 12 –

## Middle East

*"At present, the Middle East is one of the most dangerous regions where a new global war may break out.*

*"The Zionists' outrageous invasion of Lebanon has tensioned the situation in the Middle East to a critical point.*

*"To ensure peace in the Middle East and achieve a fair settlement of the Middle East question, the Israeli aggressors must first get out of Lebanon and all other Arab lands which they have illegally occupied, and the Palestinian people must exercise their legitimate national rights including the right to found an independent state.*

*"The Arab countries have a wealth of human and material resources. If all Arab peoples struggle in firm unity, they will surely be able to defeat Israeli Zionists, defend their national dignity and territorial integrity and win the Palestinian people's cause of liberation."* – At a banquet in honor of Mr. Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, April 4 –

## S-S Cooperation

*"An important question that is related to the question of strengthening unity and cooperation among non-aligned countries and developing countries, is to destroy the old international economic order, a lever of exploitation and plunder at the imperialists' disposal, establish a new fair one, and successfully realise South-South cooperation.*

*"Under the present circumstances where efforts to establish a new international economic order has run up against a barrier owing to the stubborn opposition of the Western capitalist countries, it stands out as a most urgent question to give substance to South-South cooperation according to the principle of collective self-reliance.*

*"We deem it necessary, to begin with, for some countries interested in South-South cooperation to take the initiative in adopting practical measures for jointly strengthening economic and technical interchange and cooperation and bring to maturity step by step conditions for a South-South summit conference."* – At a banquet in honor of General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and Head of State of the Central African Republic, July 9 –

*"The developing countries should accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order only by effecting South-South cooperation among themselves.*

*"We deem it necessary that to realize South-South cooperation successfully under the present circumstances, even those several countries which are interested in this matter should take the lead in taking practical measures one by one to strengthen economic and technical exchange and cooperation by joint efforts.*

*"When South-South cooperation is successfully implemented among the non-aligned and developing countries, the developed Western capitalist countries, too, will have to accede to the demand of the developing countries for a new international economic order, whether they like it or not, and the Third World people will eventually achieve their noble common purpose of destroying the old international economic order which is the product of the colonial system."* – At a banquet in honor of Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, August 28 –

## Korean Situation

*"The provocative military moves of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have also caused a tense situation now on the Korean Peninsula and in other parts of Asia.*

*"The U.S. imperialists are more overtly scheming to rig up the tripartite military alliance between the U.S., Japan and south Korean puppets, and pushing the situation in Korea and the rest of Asia to the brink of war.*

*"In order to eliminate the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula and ensure peace and security, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea, U.S. interference in the internal affiars of Korea brought to an end, and the question of Korea's reunification settled by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference."* – At a banquet in honor of Mr. Maurcie Bishop, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement Party and Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, April 10 –

## African Issues

*"We resolutely denounce the criminal moves of the U.S. and other imperialist and colonialist powers to make overt armed intervention against the African countries and make them fight among themselves by dividing and disrupting them. We extend firm solidarity to all the African peoples who are valiantly struggling to oppose aggression, interference and armed repression by the imperialists, colonialists and racists and their moves for division and alienation, safeguard national sovereignty and achieve a complete liberation of Africa and its unity.*

*"The imperialists and colonialists should immediately stop all their manoeuvres for interference in the internal affairs of Africa, and the African disputes should be settled through negotiations between the parties concerned in the interests of both sides and to the benefit of unity and solidarity among all the African countries by the African people themselves within the framework of the Organization of African Unity.*

*"The African countries should maintain chajusong and also strengthen unity and take concerted actions against the imperialists and colonialists in the common interests of Africa and the cause of world peace."* – At a banquet in honor of Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana, August 20 –

# World Public Hits Planned Seoul's IPU Conference

**The planned IPU conference in Seoul has been continuously rejected by governments, parliaments and international organizations the world over.**

**Follow the latest reprots on the matter:**

## Political Party, Social Bodies

**The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Portugues Communist Party** decided not to send its parliamentarians to the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union slated in Seoul and published a statement on August 25.

The statement said:

The Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party Decided not to send our party's parliamentarians to the Seoul conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

This is because, firstly, to hold the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul is part of the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and the south Korean fascist rulers to keep Korea divided into two forever.

Secondly, in south Korea where the Inter-Parliamentary Conference will be held, there are more than 40,000 U.S. troops and various types of weapons of aggression including nuclear missiles.

And it will be held at a time when the U.S. and Japanese and south Korean rulers are creating a grave danger to peace and security in Korea and various regions of the world, clamorously stepping up the war provocation manoeuvres including the scheme to frame up the aggressive tripartite military alliance.

Thirdly, the coming conference will be held at a place under brutal and bloody fascist dictatorship of the most vicious suppressive ruling machine.

**The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) on August 25 issued a statement.**

The statement said:

The United States has strengthened its domination over south Korea and rigged up a puppet regime in pursuance of a policy of freezing the division of Korea into north and south, invariably regarding south Korea as its major military strategic stronghold.

For this very purpose the United States and the Chon Du Hwan military "regime" scheme to use the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for a political purpose.

Firstly, they decided to hold the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul in violation of the usage of consensus in choosing the venue.

Secondly, they are trying to create the impression of the freeze of division by holding the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul, though Korea must be reunified.

Thirdly, they intend to cover up the harsh suppression by the Chon Du Hwan military "regime" in trampling underfoot the struggle of the masses of the people for democracy in society and national reunification and the human rights and legalise in the international arena this "regime" that emerged on a pool of the blood of the popular masses.

We condemn the use of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for political purpose and strongly oppose the convocation of the 70th conference in Seoul.

We demand all the Japanese political parties not to appear on the scene of such political intrigues.

**Members of the Bihar State, India, Legislative Assembly issued** an appeal in joint name on August 15 calling upon parliamentarians of all countries of the world to boycott the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union scheduled in Seoul.

Noting that the south Korean "regime" is a puppet one acting on the orders of the U.S. and south Korea is their complete colony and military base, the appeal said:

In south Korea the Chon Du Hwan clique is making desperate efforts to reinforce the fascist dictatorial system, brutally suppressing democracy and human rights and indiscriminately arresting, imprisoning and murdering patriotic personages and students.

The scheme to hold the 70th conference in Seoul, south Korea, which has turned into a complete colony of the U.S. with democracy trampled underfoot, is designed to create an obstacle to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification. This is a challenge to the just cause of the world's peaceloving people supporting Korea's reunification.

**The International Progressive Organisation in Austria** on August 17 made public a statement.

The statement said:

The International Progressive Organisation expresses deep apprehension as to the designation of Seoul as the venue of the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

Human rights are ruthlessly violated, the political activities banned and politicians imprisoned in south Korea.

Therefore, Seoul is unfit for a conference which should help promote international understanding.

**Makieda Motofumi Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Teachers' Union,** on August 24 sent a letter to the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union demanding the change of the venue of the 70th Conference of the Union to other place.

Referring to the mission of the Iner-Parliamentary Union, he said the decision to hold the 70th Conference in Seoul was an unjust one.

This, he continued, runs diametrically counter to the spirit of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

He strongly urged the Inter-Parliamentary Union to change the venue of its conference from Seoul to other place which all delegates of its member nations would approve.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the reunification of the fatherland received a letter of solidarity from the **Norway-Korea Friendship Society, the Norwegian Committee for Support for the Reunification of Korea and the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea** in support of the appeal of its enlarged meeting to governments, political parties, social organisations and peoples of the world.

The letter said:

Well aware of the tense and graye situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula, we fully support the struggle of the Korean people for peace and peaceful reunification against the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. and their moves to perpetuate the division of Korea.

We consider that convocation of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul in October this year is an intolerable insult to the entire Korean people and south Korean democrats fighting for the reunification of the country.

**The Finnish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea** in its statement dated August 16 noted that the scheme to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in south Korea under the reign of fascism is part of the imperialists' "two Koreas" plot.

The statement said:

The world people should oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and fully supprot the proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Finnish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea resolutely denounces the moves to hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul.

The committee calls upon all the member nations of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to check the U.S. manoeuvres to keep Korea divided into two for ever and express full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

**The Malian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the Malian Peace Committee** published a joint statement on August 22.

The statement noted:

South Korea is a complete colony subjugated to foreign imperialists politically, economically and militarily and a living hell where democracy and human rights are ruthlessly trampled underfoot.

It is a military drill ground where *large-scale military exercises* are ceaselessly held and a powder magazine which may impose a horrible nuclear holocaust at any moment upon the peaceable people of Asia and the world, to say nothing of the Korean people.

To hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul of south Korea will only benefit the imperialists and their puppets seeking to perpetuate the division of Korea.

**The U.N. Namibian University Committee for the Study of the Great Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the U.N. Namibian University Committee for Supporting the Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Zambia** issued a joint statement on August 18 and stressed that the progressive countries should prevent with their concerted efforts the convocation of the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul.

Noting that the designation of Seoul as the venue of the conference acts an insidious political aim, the statement said:

It is, first of all, that the U.S. try to keep Korea divided into two for ever and keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as their military bridgehead for Asian aggression.

In working overtime to hold the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in south Korea the U.S. try to create an impression that the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique enjoys some "support in the international arena.

Next, their aim is to conceal their aggressive nature in occupying south Korea and keep hold on south Korea as their colony.

No country should send its parliamentary delegation to Seoul and should be made fun of by the U.S. and the south Korean puppet clique at a time when the patriotic people are shedding blood in south Korea because of the military fascists.

We strongly appeal to all countries not to send any delegation to Seoul.

## News Papers

**The Austrian paper "Oesterreichische Volkstimme"** August 14 noted that the south Korean authorities intend to create the impression that many countries recognize south Korea as an "independent state" and realize their "two Koreas" plot by taking advantage of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

It said:

For nearly one hundred years, this international organization has decided upon the venue of its conference by consensus of the member nations. But this traditional usage was ignored in choosing the venue of the 70th conference this time.

# GI Says: Bring Troops Home

American weekly "Worker's World" dated July 7 carried an article by Joe Kulvicki, an American soldier, who was sent to the 38th Parallel in September 1975.

He was in Panmunjom when the Panmunjon incident occurred on Aug. 18 1976.

Through his experience he was convinced that the U.S. had no right to be there. Therefore in his article to the weekly he called for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

On Aug. 18, 1976, more than 10 American security personnel and several members of a work unit started felling a tree in the Joint Security Areas at Panmunjom.

In spite of patient persuasion by the DPRK security personnel, the U.S. soldiers brandishing axes and clubs collectively pounced upon the DPRK security personnel and committed a provocative act by beating them.

On June 25, 1950, war broke out on the Korean Peninsula, a war that took the lives of millions of Koreans and many tens of thousands of U.S. troops.

That war ended two years before I was born, and I knew very little about either this war or Korea itself, which has remained divided between a fascist south and a socialist north, until *I was sent there in September* 1975. I was assigned by the U.S. Army to B Company, the First Battalion of the 32nd Infantry Brigade, a part of the U.S. Second Infantry Division.

There were about 40,000 American occupation troops in south Korea when I arrived. My unit was officially designated "The Battling Bastards."

**Brink of war**

About a year after I arrived, we were on the brink of the biggest battle of our lives, an incident that could have sparked a second Korean war, as bloody as the first one or as bad as Viet Nam.

To get a better view of the north Korean side of the border, gung-ho U.S. officers had crossed over into their territory to cut down tree branches. This started a brawl in which two U.S. officers were killed by the north Koreans on north Korean soil at Panmunjom.

At the time I was in bed with a 103 degree fever when a friend of mine, Private Thurston, brust in and said we were on alert. I thought this was just one of those typical 4 a.m. drills.

When they started hangling out 30-round banana clips of ammunition and grenades. I knew they weren't kidding. We started off loading TOW missiles from trucks onto jeeps, the deadliest weapons we had next to Cobra gun ships.

I was the company commander's radio operator. From other GIs in my company who had fought in Viet Nam, I knew that radio operators were a dime-a-dozen, obvious targets for snipers because of the high antenna above our shoulders.

As it turned out that time, we missed war by an inch. The offending popular branches were cut as nuclear-armed B-52s from Guam flew directly overhead.

But this whole incident got me thinking—thinking about what I was supposed to be fighting and possibly dying for. The police state regime of Pak Jung Hi, who denied all basic democratic rights? For the U.S. electronic corporations? For the prostitution of children? For the incredible financial corruption, the drugs? The innumerable little girls and boys who massed outside camp gates begging for "won"?

This is not to mention the overwhelming racial prejudice against Koreans by the U.S. military which acted as "a higher breed" of people. That was especially true of the officers.

I was convinced we had no right to be in Korea. And from talking to other GIs who have been stationed there since 1976, it seems, if anything, the situation there has gotten worse. The U.S. people should demand that all these occupation troops be brought home immediately, and that the money spent on them be used for schools, health care, housing and food for the needy in this country.

**The Nepalese paper "Naya Yug"** August 19 pointed out that Seoul is unfit for holding the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

Saying that voices are ringing out more loudly against the convocation of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul, **the Lebanese paper "Al Safir"** August 19 stressed that the "decision" to hold the conference in Seoul is an illegal one running counter to the usage of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

**The Austrian paper "Wiener Zeitung"** August 20, pointing to the fact that many Third World countries refused to participate in the Seoul conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, said this is a protest against the designation of Seoul as the venue of the conference.

**The Luxemburg paper "Zeitung Vum Letzeburger Vollek"** August 18 reported that various countries and political parties manifested their stand not to send delegates to the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference slated in Seoul.

(第三種郵物認可)

# Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement to Korea's Reunification (1)

**Since the first days of the country's division by foreign forces, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have put forward the Juche-oriented policies for national reunification, reflecting the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people and exerted every sincere effort for their realization.**

**President Kim Il Sung said:**

**"The basic policy consistently followed by our Party in the struggle for national reunification is for the Korean people themselves to attain this goal independently, free from any outside interference, and by peaceful means on a democratic principle. In accordance with this basic policy, and reflecting correctly the requirements of the developments in our country and the wishes of our nation, our Party put forward on many occasions entirely fair and reasonable proposals for national reunification acceptable to anyone, and exerted every possible effort for their realization."**

**The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic put forward plans and proposals for national reunification on more than 200 occasions, and during the 10 years from 1955 to 1964 alone, took measures to save the south Korean people more than 30 times.**

**These plans and proposals include concrete problems. They are: the problem of realizing complete reunification at once by setting up a unified central government through free north-south general election on the basis of creating preconditions for national reunification; the problem of bringing about complete reunification step by step through a north-south confederation and a series of other intermediary measures if complete reunification is impossible; the problem of creating favourable conditions for national reunification through many-sided north-south cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and military fields, mutual visit of individuals and exchange of letters, and also the question of making contacts and holding negotiations between the north and the south in order to solve all these problems. They also include a number of compatriotic measures aimed at mitigating the south Korean people's sufferings caused by the country's division.**

**All these are entirely fair and reasonable and realistic proposals for national reunification acceptable to anyone who sincerely wishes reunification.**

**Introduced below are some important plans and proposals for national reunification put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic at each stage of political developments in Korea : (This was originally published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in 1982.)**

## *1. Plans and Proposals for National Reunification Advanced At Each Stage of Political Developments*

### 1) FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIFIED, INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC STATE

On August 15, 1945, Korea was freed from the shackles of Japanese imperialist colonial rule thanks to the protracted bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by President Kim Il Sung.

A bright prospect for building a prosperous independent new Korea was opened to the liberated Korean people.

On the other hand, the Soviet and US armies entered Korea with 38th degrees north latitutde as the temporary demarcation line in order to disarm the defeated Japanese army. They were to create favourable conditions for the struggle of the Korean people to establish an independent and sovereign democratic state.

Under these circumstances, illumining the road for liberated Korea President Kim Il Sung said:

"With the accomplishment of the historic cause of national liberation we are now faced with a fresh struggle. On the basis of our triumphant success, we must continue to advance the Korean revolution and build a rich, powerful, independent and sovereign state through our own efforts."

This line enjoyed the active support of the entire Korean people and also received world-wide welcome.

On December 27, 1945, the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers Conference decided to establish a democratic provisional government of Korea for the purpose of restoring Korea as an independent state, ensuring her development on a democratic basis and doing away quickly with the aftereffects of the long colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

On March 23, 1946, in connection with the fact that the USSR-US Joint Commission which was to implement the decision of the afore-said conference, had started its work, President Kim Il Sung said that the joint commission must work in the interests of the Korean people and find a solution to the problem of establishing a unified provisional government which was earnestly demanded by the Korean people. He published a Twenty-Point Platform, a platform that the democratic provisional government of Korea to be set up by the Korean people should put into effect without fail.

In the whole course of the operation of the USSR-US Joint Commission, he took a series of measures for accelerating the democratic development of Korea and the establishment of a unified provisional government and led energetically the masses of the people to put them into practice.

In an attempt to divide Korea, the United States deliberately wrecked the USSR-US Joint Commission, illegally brought the Korean question before the UN General Assembly where it fabricated the "UN Temporary Commission on Korea" and was manoeuvring to hold seaprate "elections" in south Korea under its supervision. Under these circumstances, President Kim Il Sung put forward a wise policy in his New Year Address made on January 1, 1948. His policy was to have all foreign troops withdrawn from Korea and estabish a Democratic People's Republic, a unified independent and sovereign state, by the Korean people themselves, with a view to preventing Korea's division and attaining reunification.

On February 20, 1948, the 24th Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea, a federation of democratic political parties and public organizations, adopted an appeal calling upon the entire Korean people to build a fully independent and sovereign state by their own efforts.

The appeal emphasized the need to reject all UN resolutions adopted without the participation of the representative of the Korean people, oppose the US manoeuvres to hold separate "elections" in south Korea under the supervision of the "UN Temporary Commission on Korea" and set up a unified democratic government by the Koreans themselves through all-Korea general elections without the interference of outside forces.

On March 9, 1948 President Kim Il Sung made a speech entitled Against the Elections of a Reactionary Separate Government in South Korea and for the Achievement of Korea's Reunification and Independence at the 25th Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea. In his speech he said that for the reunification of our nation and the sovereignty and independence of the fatherland an all-Korean supreme legislative organ should be elected on the principle of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot on condition that all the foreign troops withdrew from Korea. He added that the supreme legislative organ should approve the constitution and establish a truly democratic people's government which would ensure the prosperity and development of the country and lead the people to happiness.

On March 25, 1948 the 26th Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea adopted an open letter in the name of the political parties and public organizations of north Korea addressed to their counterparts in south Korea, entitled To South Korean Political Parties and Public Organizations Opposing the Establishment of a Separate Government in South Korea.

The keynote of the open letter is as follows.

Let us thoroughly frustrate separate elections to be held in south Korea, make the "UN Commission on Korea" withdraw forthwith, get the foreign troops withdrawn from Korea, and hold all-Korea elections to a genuinely popular national assembly on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot.

We propose holding in Pyongyang in April 1948 a joint conference of representatives of all the democratic political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea which oppose separate elections in south Korea.

We appeal to take part at the forthcoming conference to the south Korean political parties and public organizations which oppose seaprate elections in south Korea and advocate national reunification, including the Hanguk Independent Party, the Workers' Party of South Korea, the Democratic Independent Party, the People's Republican Party, the Toiling People's Party, the New Progressive Party, the Hanguk Democratic Independent Party, the National Council of Trade Unions of Korea, the National Confederation of Peasants' Associations, the Democratic Women's Union of South Korea, the Democratic Patriotic Youth League, the Chongu Party of South Korea, the Democratic Christian Union, the National Confucianists' Federation, and the Cultural Organizations Confederation.

On March 28, 1948, in his Report to the Second Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea on the Work of the Central Committee President Kim Il Sung referred to the political situation in Korea and the struggle for national reunification and clarified once again the stand of the Workers' Party of North Korea on setting up a unified democratic government.

In his report President Kim Il Sung said that the Workers' Party of North Korea held that a supreme legislative body for all Korea should be elected by secret ballot on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage. He went on to say that the supreme legislative body of the people thus elected should adopt a democratic constitution and form a genuinely democratic people's government to lead our people along the road to national prosperity and happiness, and that the establishment of a unified government on such lines by the Korean people themselves would be possible only when foreign troops were withdrawn.

President Kim Il Sung stressed that in order to give effect to this stand, which was consistent with the demands of the entire Korean people, we must fight to the last against the US imperialists' crafty policy of colonial enslavement by strengthening unity with all patriotic, democratic forces in north and south Korea and with all personalities of conscience who desired the freedom and independence of the country.

He said that with this end in view, the Workers' Party of North Korea, together with the democratic political parties and public organizations in north Korea, approached those parties and public organizations in south Korea which opposed the establishment of a separate government there, with a proposal to hold a joint conference in Pyongyang in April 1948. He added that the conference would discuss the situation in the country and adopt a concrete programme and measures to frustrate all the schemes cooked up by the reactionary groups to divide our territory to facilitate the country's reunification and to expedite the establishment of a unified democratic Korean state which would rank as an equal among all the freedom-loving states of the world.

On April 19, 1948, the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea was held in Pyongyang with representatives from 56 political parties and public organizations attending.

At the conference President Kim Il Sung made a historic report on April 21.

In his report he made an all-round analysis of the political situation in Korea and stressed the need for the participants to open their hearts and frankly discuss the political situation in our country and take joint measures of struggle to foil the manoeuvres of the United States and the "UN Temporary Commission on Korea" for a permanent division of our country and oppose the separate elections in south Korea.

On April 23, 1948, the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea adopted a resolution on the political situation in Korea.

The resolution emphasized that in order to prevent national division and subordination of the south Korean people to the US imperialists the political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea should unite all their efforts and frustrate the separate elections in south Korea through a mass campaign to reject them, and wage a powerful struggle to get foreign troops withdrawn from Korea and build a unified independent and sovereign democratic state by the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

On April 23, 1948, the joint conference adopted an appeal addressed to all the Korean people.

The appeal notified that the joint conference had decided to organize a national committee of struggle against the separate elections in south Korea and similar committees in every nook and corner of our three thousand-ri land through the coalition of various political parties–in every province, city, county, sub-county, rural village, factory, mill, commercial organ, and office and where our nationals were residing. It noted that everyone who set store by the freedom and independence of the country should take part in these committees and wage a national salvation struggle to baffle the separate elections in south Korea, get the foreign troops withdrawn from our land and solve our poblem by our own efforts without any interference of outside forces.

On April 23, 1948, the joint conference adopted a request addressed to the USSR and US governments for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

The request asked the two governments to withdraw their troops from Korea simultaneously and give the Korean people an opportunity to hold countrywide free democratic elections in accordance with their own will without foreign interference and establish a unified democratic state so that our country could attain genuine national independence and rank as an equal among the freedom-loving states of the world.

**(To be continued)**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